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COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 380 High The obvious way cut for disgruntled

is to become annexed to the United Then all the coveted Alaskan advantages will be free to her. It is a rather notable fact that since the

Evansville and Danville affairs there has been a very distinct cessation in the mob Quick and stern justice has had

Can it be that the "genial" Pat Ryan is going to fall without the breastworks after heroic work he did following the truly good Mr. Keach about during the

The Canadian members of the boundary arbitration board appear to be acting like Their medicine is not so bad that they should make such a horribly wry face over it.

That was a mean trick of the "hold-up" people to waylay a man and rob him of clothes just after the new administration had taken hold. Do not they know that all crimes must cease right away?

No ante-election promises were made by Mr. Holtzman; he says so. Nevertheless, some of the appointments have much the appearance of being a settlement of political debts. Boss Keach's obligations, per-

A careful review of the appointees of city officials shows some respectable men among the number, but does not, somehow, leave the impression that they will lie awake nights devising new methods of municipal reform.

It may be remarked in passing that it is no part of the business of a bank or trust other industrial or speculative enterprises. The profits of conservative loans on giltedge collateral may not be exceeding large, but they are safe.

The "reformers" are trying mighty hard to be happy, but the more they think of some of the appointments of the new administration, and "especially some of the minor appointments, which are altogether indefensible," the harder it is for them to look cheerful. It is really too bad.

The new Board of Public Works is composed, in effect, of Colonel M. A. Downing. who was the Taggart Board of Works for four years and is at present the partner of Sterling R. Holt in the ice business and other enterprises. It is easy to understand Mr. Holt's renewed activity in politics.

Having made up its mind that it wanted a big slice of Alaska, Canada laid claim to It so earnestly that it almost came to believe that its demands were based on right and justice. Now that the commission has decided otherwise it sulks and wails and otherwise plays the baby act. Canada is tunate women and to attempt their reform: old enough to know better.

And still no word from our whilem indig- Men are its beneficiaries also-men just out nant contemporary, the News, about that horrible crime, the Keach forgery, over "threw a fit" on election day. Is Mr. Keach is now practically in command nolice and detective force of the city surely there is opportunity to bring

The Journal very willingly gives the new city administration credit for an excellent selection in the appointment of Captain Kruger to be superintendent of police. He has sufficient character and ability to properly handle the excellent force bequeathed to him by his predecessor, and, if not hampered by his superiors, he should be able to properly enforce the laws.

A Chicago officer of the Gould railroad lines is reported as saying: "People down East do not seem to know what kind of prosperity we have out here, or else they simply do not care to know. All of the pessimistic reports about Western conditions emanate from the East, and they are far from being correct." Every Western railroad official could tell what kind of prosperity the West has when he looks at the crowded freight trains and considers the demands for more cars than his road can supply. All over the West it is the same story-more business than the roads can handle. Prosperity is not built up on a basis of water out here, whatever it may be in New York. It is the real thing that no Morgan can take away.

way it looks now the ravens are going to feed on Elijah.

OUR CANADIAN BOUNDARY LINE. Along with the announcement of the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute comes one that a United States revenue cutter left Milwaukee for Cleveland on Monday to take part in the international dispute which has arisen between the United States and Canada over the fishing in Lake-Erie. It is further stated that when the cutter arrives at Cleveland it will engage in determining the boundary line both at Ashtabula and Erie, where American fishermen have been fired upon and their nets taken up because of alleged encroachments upon Canadian waters. Technically speaking this is not a boundary dispute, but a dispute as to whether certain acts were done on one side of the boundary line or the other. The boundary itself between Canada and the United States was settled by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States concluded in 1783. As most persons are aware it runs through lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior as nearly as practicable in the middle, while teen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these tion. It leaves the larger part of Lake Superior in the United States, the larger part of Lake Huron in Canada and divides Lake Erie nearly in the center. The lan-

> guage of the treaty defining the line is: From the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz.: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands; along the said nighlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawlantic ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence, by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; through the middle of said lake to the and Lake Superior: thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philipeaux to the Long Lake; through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwestern point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude

The entire boundary line from the head-

waters of the Connecticut river to those of

the Mississippi river followed lake and water courses, and after striking the Mississippi it followed the middle of that river southward to the 31st degree of north latitude; thence east by certain rivers named to the Atlantic ocean, thence northward on certain water lines to the place of beginning. This boundary, excepting a short distance, was a water line and came very near making the United States an island. An international boundary line runthe middle of the great lakes would necessarily be difficult to locate, and might have been a fruitful cause of war between two unfriendly nations. It has been the cause of some friction between the United States and Great Britain, but not very serious. In 1817 an arrangement was entered into between the two countries that each might maintain naval forces on the lakes as follows: On Lake Ontario one vessel not to exceed 100 tons burden and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon, and on each of the other lakes two vessels of like burden and armanent. That agreement is still in force. From the obvious difficulty of exactly locating a boundary line in midlake it is evident that disputes must arise occasionally in regard to the right of the respective parties to fish in particular localities. The present dispute grows out of a British ship firing on an American fishing boat a few weeks ago on the ground that she was fishing in Canadian waters. The point can only be settled by running the boundary line. This will require some nice observations and mathematical work, and when it is settled the line will be as ill-defined as ever. Though clearly stated in the treaty it must always be largely a matter of guess work to fishing vessels or other boats ply-

A COMMENDABLE CHARITY.

Persons familiar with the benevolent

work of the city know that one of the most useful and important institutions is Rescue Mission. Proof of the estimation in which it is held by those in the best position to know its character was given yesterday when the superintendent, Mr. M. V. Wheeler, read to the assembled directors letters of approval and commendation from the police judge, superintendent of police, superintendent of the workhouse superintendent of the City Hospital and others. The detailed report of the work shows its extent and nature. It is probably the general impression that the sole purpose of the mission is to look after unforbut, important though this is, it by no means confines itself to this form of effort. of jail or workhouse or hospital, without friends or home or money. It looks after the sick and suffering; it answers pleas for help of every conceivable kind; it buries the dead when necessary, sixty-seven funerals having been conducted by it during the past year. It makes itself, in short, a the author of this villainous forgery to friend of the needy, whoever and whatever they may be. The opportunities are great. but the management suffers the limitation of insufficient funds and narrow and unsuitable quarters. A more commodious home in a better location is greatly needed, and aid should not be lacking for a charity which has proved its practical value in to industry and reform. Superintendent Wheeler, who long since proved his fitness for the work, should be met with encouragement in his efforts to enlarge the scope of his institution and to make it of even

Chicago has always taken Mr. Dowie more or less seriously. While not approving of him or his methods it has treated both with a good deal of consideration and has manifested for him a degree of the admiration that even a successful fakir can command. It has not always been at peace with him, but it has not ridiculed him. Ridicule, open and direct, he has encountered little of until his visit to New York, and he adjusts himself to it with difficulty. In fact, it fills him full of wrath and he gives way to unseemly temper. New Yorkers insist upon regarding him as an exhibit brought there for their amusement and "Elliah" Dowie expected to be fed by the come and look at him just as they look

greater service to the community.

things. Also, the papers publish funny cartoons showing him with a halo fastened | tempt. above his silk hat by a rod, and they say light and flippant things about him and persistently refuse to regard him with the serious respect due to a sure-enough visiting prophet. The head of Zion is not used to this sort of thing and is at a loss how to meet it. Abuse would be much more to his liking because then he could pose as a martyr and win friends, but to fight indifference and laughter is another matter. There is reason to fear that "Elijah II" will go back to Chicago without making

THE CUBAN TRADE.

As the special session of Congress approaches there are mutterings here and there of renewed opposition to Cuban reciprocity. It may well be doubted if these will have much effect on Congress. At the last session a number of Republican members felt that because there were some beet sugar factories in their States it was incumbent on them to oppose Cuban reciprocity. Some of them had very narrow maintaining a general east and west direc- escapes from the wrath of their constituents when they went home for renomination, but others went down in defeat. They and their colleagues who were left then began to realize that the American people would rather see the promises made in their name carried out, even if done at the ing. expense of the sugar trust, through its child, the beet sugar combination. Aside from the solemn promises held out to Cuba, rence, from those which fall into the At- the logic of the situation should leave no doubt of the ratification of the Cuban. treaty and the enactment of the necessary legislation to carry it out. Geographically Cuba is an American island, and commercially it should be a part of the United States, but the Cuban trade is not going to drop naturally into our lap. The first neinto Lake Erie, through the middle of said | cessity is legislation that will give American goods an opportunity to get into the thence along the middle of said water com- island on a preferential basis, even if this munication into Lake Huron; thence does involve cheaper Cuban tobacco, sugar Baltimore American. between that lake and fruit in the American market. Then there is long popular custom and prejudice to overcome, for the Cubans have been in the habit of buying French, German, English and Spanish manufactures much more extensively than American goods.

American goods are winning predominance in Mexico and some of the states of Central America, but it has been no easy fight, and the supremacy is not by any means easy to hold. It is likely to be even harder fight in Cuba, but the Cuban trade by right belongs to us, and no effort should be spared to control it, for it is well worth while. The island is marvelously rich in resources, and when its people are prosperous they are among the freest buyers in the world.

THEN AND NOW. Evidently it makes a very great difference who is doing things. A month or six weeks ago the Board of Public Works asked that a sum be transferred from the bridge ful howl went up from the Democrats, the News and all the allied forces marching under the Keach banner. There was no need whatever of the transfer, they declared. The only possible use for it would be to put a swarm of men on a couple of weeks before the election and thus buy their votes for Bookwalter. They said, with a great deal of truth, that this was an old trick in city politics, for no one can recall a Democratic administration in years that has not used the city's money in this way previous to election. Possibly it was this Democratic habit that made our Democratic friends so suspicious and the News so positive in its statement that the money was not needed for street repairs.

But the very first official act of Mr. Holtzman's new Board of Public Works was to request the controller to introduce an ordinance transferring \$3,000 from the bridge fund for street repairs, and the ordinance was forthwith introduced and will, doubtless, be passed by the Council without objection. It is a small episode, but it serves to illustrate two fairly prominent national traits. The one, and the most dangerous one, is a disposition to let our passions and prejudices run away with our judgment at all times. When the Bookwalter administration found this transfer advisable its opponents, whether knowing the truth of that there were improper motives behind it. and doubtless everybody that did not like the Bookwalter administration believed that

a wrong was contemplated. The other trait is a distinct lack of moral courage in public officers. The transfer was defeated in the Council by votes of Republican members who knew or might have known that it was necessary. But, rather than offend a powerful newspaper and be compelled to make explanations, they voted

Surprise and regret will be felt in the community over the announcement made in yesterday's Journal that it would be necessary to close the Katherine Home on account of lack of funds. Excepting the needs of helpless orphans, no wants so appeal to people generally as do those of aged and homeless men and women, and the establishment of a refuge for such always meets with approval. The Katherine Home was founded for the use of women not necessarily entirely destitute, but without sufficient means to provide for themselves and without families to care for them-women accustomed to the refinements of life and to whom the thought of the almshouse is an unspeakable horror. It provided comfortable accommodations for twelve such women and all its rooms have been occupied from the beginning. Many have been the appeals, besides, of anxious applicants, for whom no place could be found. Had the home been ten times as large it would have been crowded. Having combining with its religious work incentives | no endowment fund, it has been kept open solely by the personal efforts of the ladies interested, but the struggle has finally become too difficult and the decision to close has been reached. It is a great pity that this is so. Among the many useful and beautiful charities of Indianapolis surely a home for the aged should have place. Is there no one who can give the institution help at a critical moment and prevent its

> Mr. David Wallace, of the new Board of Works, is a truly good Republican, as everybody knows, but can even he leaven the whole Democratic lump? It is a great responsibility that David assumes.

Regard for the Law in the South.

Charleston News and Courier. "When a man murders another in cold blood in south Carolina," says the Greenville News, "he escapes, as a rule, without punishment, yet if a railroad kills a man by acqident it is sued for \$7,500 damages. Then why not sue the murderer?" tion appears to be a very good one. but, of course, there is no chance that it to agricultural pursuits to the exclusion of revens when he went to New York, but the at the elephants in the zoo. Having satis- | will ever be made the law in this or any | things political. "I was up in the major's

fied their curlosity they pass on to other other Southern State, where corporations are regarded as fair game for damage suit lawyers and human life is held in con-

THE HUMORISTS.

This May Happen. Dowie built a mammoth tank To baptize all his flock-Couldn't get the water, though; It was in Wall-street stock.

-Chicago Tribune. What Manner of Man?

Mrs. Brown-How are you getting along? Mrs. Jones-Splendidly. Charles has two schemes that can't bring less than \$1,000,000

Her Impression.

each, and a \$19-a-week job.

Washington Star. "Does your daughter play Mozart?" inquired

the young man with gold glasses. think she does," answered Mrs. Cumrox affably. "But I think she prefers bridge whist."

Easy for Sisyphus.

New York Tribune. Sisyphus smiled as he worked at the stone. "I'm glad they gave me something easy to do," he chuckled, "If they had only seen me pushing my automobile up hill last summer-Hastily wiping the perspiration from his brow.

he went at it with renewed energy. Addressed to Him.

Philadelphia Press. "I never heard a more disgusting incendiary speech than old man Brown made this morn- post last night.

"Who's old man Brown?" "The old fellow I work for. He said: 'See here! if you don't do better I'll fire you!" "

Faulty Diagnosis.

Kansas City Journal.

Doctor-The trouble with your husband, Mrs. starch into his stomach. Mrs. Casey-Ach, be off wid ye! It's thrue we be pore folk an' don't be havin' the dainties an' listed at seventeen years of age. He is the foine puddings, but sure we a'n't so harrd run thot we must ate starch. We hov praties an' manny other things.

And Now the Cards Are Out.

marry me? She (sadly)-No He-I demand to know why. She (more sadly)-Well, to tell you the truth,

I am unworthy of you. I have noted in you so many noble traits that contrast strongly with my many defects. For instance, I cannot say "No" and stick to it-He-Oh, my darling, my darling!

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

Dr. H. C. Hobbs and James L. Tucker, two stanch Republicans of Salem, are in the city, their mission being one of a private business character. "I have a little personal business matter to look after." said I brought a lawyer along to look after me You see," added the doctor, with a twinkle in his eyes, "since the change in administration in Indianapolis I didn't know but that it would be wise to come prepared for

any emergency." Dr. Hobbs is one of the members of the board of managers of the Indiana Reformaning more than a thousand miles through fund to the street repair fund, and a dread- tory at Jeffersonville and he takes unbounded satisfaction in the revolution which the new superintendent, Will H. Whittaker, has worked in the affairs of the institution in the short time he has been

> "Mr. Whittaker has already accomplished great things," he said, "and the good work is still going on. There is still room for improvement, but we have every reason to believe that Mr. Whittaker will make the most of his opportunities. One of the best things that has been brought about is the change in the attitude of the management of the Reformatory toward the contract companies, and the recent settlement of the claims against the companies, amounting to a clear gain of over \$12,000 in cash and concessions to the State, is particularly satisfactory. The contractors naturally did not like to settle on that basis and when they appeared before the board at the last meeting they asked for time in which to consider the matter. The board gave them twenty-four hours, and as it was to adjourn that night, left the matter with Superintendent Whittaker and myself for setlement. The next afternoon the superintendent called me up by telephone and told me that the companies had conceded substantially everything the board claimed for the State and the settlement was made. The Reformatory is a different institution now from what it was a few months ago, but I am satisfied that Mr. Whittaker is not a man to weary in well doing and that in the course of a year we shall have an institution that will leave little to be de-

In speaking of Third district politics Dr. Hobbs said there was little activity among the Republicans at present. "The Republicans down our way are not given to forcing matters," he said, "and it will be some little time before much interest is taken in either State or district politics. I suppose that the matter of a new district chairman will be taken up in three or four weeks. There are no candidates in the field at present, I believe, although several men have been mentioned, among them Amos Stout and John T. Stout, of Paoli, and John C. Zulauf, of New Albany. All of them are good men. I don't look for a contest for the place, as the disposition among the Republicans with whom I have talked is to get together and elect a good man by acciamation. That was the way we did in selecting George Self last time. There was some talk of opposition to Mr. Self. and Ward Watson was a candidate for a time, but he withdrew before the convention was held and Mr. Self's election was made by acclamation. We are not inclined to be emotional, politically, and get worked up over a thing like the district organiza-We look at the matter calmly and try to select the man who will fill the place to the best interest of the party." "What about the gubernatorial race and the sentiment toward the candidates?" "That's a hard question to answer at his time," replied Dr. Hobbs. "Frank Hanly has many warm friends down our way and W. L. Taylor has lots of friends

there. They are more talked of than any of the other candidates, perhaps." xxx Speaking of the gubernatorial race, Union B. Hunt, of Winchester, was here again last night, and again he said he was still undecided whether to become a candidate. When it was intimated to him that it would be up to him "to fish or cut bait" within the near future, he laughed and

Well, I'm willing to take my chances on that. I am satisfied that the race is young yet, and that no time has been wasted up to the present, at least."

Mr. Hunt was recently mixed up in an affair that had many of the features of a political contest-the election of a grand eeper of records and seal of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and he came out on the winning side. He was one of the active supporters of Harry Wade, of Lafayette, who defeated Frank Bowers, of this

George Stout, of the Marion News-Tribune, who was here last evening, says that it is expected that G. A. H. Shideler, of Marion, will formally announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor within the near future.

stood that Mr. Shideler would be a candidate," said Mr. Stout, "but he has made no formal announcement as yet. I understand that he has delayed making his announcement until he has his business affairs shaped up so that he can give practically his undivided attention to his campaign. And when he does get into the race in earnest, by the way, he'll be heard from. The politicians will find he's the liveliest sprinter for a heavyweight that's been entered in the gubernatorial handicap for many years.' Mr. Stout says that, ostensibly at least, Maj. George W. Steele continues devoted

"Of course it has been generally under-

office the other day and found him buried in the pages of a weekly agricultural paper. I'm not sure that there was any hayseed in his hair, and I don't know that he has become 'horny-handed,' but he certainly wears a fine coat of tan as a result of outdoor life, and we have his word for it that he never enjoyed life more than he is enjoying it at present.'

The local Democratic organ says that Fred Sims, of Frankfort, will not be a candidate for the Republican congressional nomination in the Ninth district, and adds: "This information is reliable, although Mr. Sims has not made a formal announcement." Inasmuch as Mr. Sims has never indicated that he would be a candidate for grown in Florida, to eat a Jamaica orange Congress, while he did announce formally some weeks ago that he would be a candidate for re-election as district chairman and spoke of his candidacy for the chairmanship in Tuesday's Journal, it would appear that a formal announcement that he is not a candidate for Congress is scarcely necessary.

Otho Williams, of New Castle, who has entered the congressional lists against Representative James E. Watson, of the Sixth district, was one of the numerous callers at Senator Beveridge's office.

XXX "There's nothing new politically over our way," said Walter S. Montgomery, editor of the Greenfield Republican, who was in be a part of history within a few months."

XXX George W. Grubbs, of Martinsville, department commander of the Indiana G. A. R., was here to attend a meeting of a local

As the successor to the late Senator John C. Lawler, of Salem, as a member of the board of trustees of the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, Governor Durbin has announced the appointment of E. W. Menaugh, of Salem. Mr. Menaugh is the principal owner and manager of the Salem Casey, is that he has not been eating the right Democrat and is one of the leaders of his of food; he has been putting too much | party in southern Indiana. His war record is three years' service as private, bugler and quartermaster sergeant in Company E, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, in which he enpopular with the old soldiers, and with all his fellow-citizens, as well, as is shown by the fact that he served as deputy county clerk of Washington county for eight years and as county clerk for a like peried. He has accepted the appointment.

He-Once for all, my heart's idol, will you | Senator James S. Barcus, of Terre Haute, is one of the out-of-town politicians who were deeply interested in the recent municipal campaign here. He has not yet recovered from his surprise at the defeat of Mayor Bookwalter. regarded it as a virtual 'cinch' that

Mayor Bookwalter would be re-elected.' he said at the Columbia Club, "and that was the general belief in Terre Haute. Mr. Bookwalter made a remarkable campaign against great odds, and it is too bad he had to go down in defeat.

Newspapers throughout the State have taken up the suggestion that James L. Keach, of this city, should be elected chairman of the Democratic state committee, and the comments, especially from Dr. Hobbs last evening at the English, "and | the Democratic papers, are generally favorable. Even the papers with radical Bryan and see that I don't get into any trouble. tendencies seem inclined to welcome him back into the fold and forgive and forget his "bolt" in 1896 and 1898 because he has shown that he can manage a winning cam-

Well, now let us make Keach state chairman," says the Richmond Sun-Telegram. "He seems to be about the only Democrat who has had nerve enough to put up a real old-fashioned fight for political ascendency in Indiana.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel says: "Mr. Keach certainly performed great things as city chairman of his party in Indianapolis, but his attitude in the Bryan campaigns may be strongly urged as an objection to him as state chairman. Though if the Democrats of Indiana are to accomplish anything probably such matters will the better for being forgotten. Mr. Keach seems to be the kind of man to be kept at work. There is no good reason Hon, W. H. O'Brien, present Demoerat state chairman, should be displaced. but there is some prospect that Mr. O'Brien may be the Democratic candidate for Governor, in which event a successor would be necessary.' x x x

Mayor A. F. Knotts, of Hammond, is here to attend the municipal convention.

Charles Sherman King, of Wabash, is at the English.

Many expressions of sympathy for Secretary of State Daniel E. Storms were heard when the news of the sudden death of his mother became known among his friends last evening. Mr. Storms is in the West on a business trip and it will be several days before he can return.

L. V. Buskirk, of Bloomington, who is here to attend the Masonic meeting, says interest in politics is not at high tide in Monroe county at present. "There is some little stir among the Democrats on the congressional question," he said, "and there will probably be a lively scramble for the nomination before many months. It looks a little like they would be able to get Bob' Miers's scalp this time. There is unquestionably a great deal of hostility to him, and if the opposition can be centered on one good candidate it is probable that he will be defeated. Cy Davis, of Bloomfield. is the most talked of prospective candidate against Miers.

"Of course, we Republicans are enjoying the prospects of a scrap among the Democrats, for it will probably become sufficiently bitter to divide the Democrats so that we can send a Republican to Congress for a change. Judge Chaney, of Sullivan, is the only man mentioned at present for the Republican nomination, and he will doubtless be our condidate again. He made a great race last year and should have been

FRUIT OF PORTO RICO.

Island Oranges to Play a Part in United States Market.

Washington Star.

"Porto Rico will be the orange island of the world, its coffee will come to have the the Czar. On a peace footing Russia has same vogue in the United States it one time had in Spain, and its people will be lifted out of poverty and ignorance." This prophecy was made to a reporter for the Star by Mr. James Struthers, orange shipper and grower, of Bayamon, Porto Rico. Mr. Struthers, who is stopping at the St. James, lived in Washington from 1885 to Japanese navy, it is generally believed here, 1895, for a part of that time being engaged in the produce commission business. "Porto Rico," continued Mr. Struthers, Japanese sailors are far better fighters than

"will become a sea-girt garden. The peo- | are the Russians. ple there are going to find gold in the golden fruit, just as the people of Florida ens them in the peninsula State every winter, is not feared in Porto Rico. The hurricane danger is a small one, because the orange lands are in the upland valleys, wind-sheltered by great hills. The late hurricane in Porto Rico did greatest damage on the low sugar lands of the coast and along the water courses. Comparison between central and southern Florida and Porto Rico as an orange land is all in favor of the latter. A high percentage, if not a majority of the American orange growers in Porto Rico are from Florida.

'The orange districts of Porto Rico have self-evident advantage over southern California for the production of citrus fruits. Frost in Porto Rico is such a remote possibility that it is not to be considered. The island is well watered and has a bounteous rainfall. It is nearer to the markets of the Atlantic States, both in the matter of time and charges than California. It is four days' sail from San Juan to New York, and it is an event when a fruit train crosses from California to the Hudson river in seven days. Porto Rico has plenty of cheap, faithful and willing field labor. It is not efficient labor as yet, but it will become so under American instruction, and with the application of American field machinery and implements. The natives in the interior of Porto Rico are weak because they are underfed, but the main reason for their inefficiency is that there is no method in their work and the only tool they know how to use is the machete. California's only conspicuous ad- class battleships, six built; third class, one the heat from the bit which made the vantage over Porto Rico is that of daily or | built; cruisers of the first class, six built; | workman think it was in his body. machete. California's only conspicuous ad-

And the second s

multi-daily shipments, but as the trade of Porto Rico is developed the steamship companies will provide frequent enough

"As to quality, the Porto Rico orange is Rico is superior to the average orange grown in any of the citrus belts of the United States. But the quality of an orange depends largely on the grower. He can, if he understands orange culture and has a favorable climate, make the kind of orange the public wants. There is a deal of baseless prejudice for or against the fruit of certain districts. I have known persons who would buy no other orange than that out of a Florida wrapper and pronounce it the queen of fruit. The ordinary fruit eater enjoys illusions just as the tobacco smoker does. On the whole, though, fruit will sell on its merits and without reference to the stencil mark on the case or the legend on

"This winter there will be thousands of trees shipped to the American market, and they will sell side by side with the orchard fruit of California. Cultivated oranges from Porto Rico will make a strong impression on the market three or five years hence, Many groves have been and many are being planted in the island. And yet the industry has scarcely been begun.

"Not everybody who puts his money in the orange business in Porto Rico will win. Many fortunes will be made, and a wealth the city between cars. "We're going to of dollars will be dropped by the unskillful elect Ed Thayer district chairman, but and the unwary. 'Wild-catting' is already that's not news-it's an old story that will going on, and stock is being bought by Americans in orange growing companies that will never grow an orange. But then people buy stock in gold and copper mining companies and in rubber, vanilla and mahogany plantations that are worthless. "There are a good many Americans in Porto Rico of no particular credit to their country, and these persons are so offensively conspicuous in their evil ways and ruffianly in their disregard of the customs and habits of thought of the natives that thousands of the islanders hold an unjust opinion of the American character. But the American in Porto Rico who has the serious intention to live right, treat the native as a man, deal square and make that of the United States were made, money in a legitimate way is coming to the

> "The coffee of Porto Rico will soon make itself felt in the United States market. There is no better coffee in the world outside of Arabia than that grown in our island. Millions of Americans who believe they drink coffee three times a day would not know coffee if it were poured out to them. Tons of chicory, roasted beans and peas are being drunk for coffee, while the Porto Rican berries go to waste. Porto Rico's coffee is strong in tannin, and the American palate will not tolerate this. The berry is shipped green to the United States and roasted by the American or "light" This astringent quality is overcome by the French or "dark" roasting process, and plans are evolving to give Porto Rican coffee this treatment and build up a demand for it in the United States by the distribution of samples.

"Before the American occupation the island's coffee found a market in Spain, but this market was closed when the mother country put a heavy tariff on Porto Rican coffee. Within a few years, though, the United States will buy every pound of coffee that Porto Rico can grow for export. "There are several thousand acres planted in cotton for the first time in twenty-five years. The quality is good and the vield With proper cultivation it is destined to be a paying crop. Sugar is the money crop of the island. The acreage has been largely increased since the American occupation, but king sugar will have to take second place when the cultivated Porto Rico orange groves come into bearing."

COXEY REDIVIVUS.

The Ex-Commander of the Ragmuffins on Labor Unions.

Pittsburg Gazette. Gen. Jacob S. Coxey, who came into much popular attention nine years ago as the commander of the army of the unemployed marching on Washington, believes that the present labor trouble with "General Confidence" is due mainly to the labor organizations of the country. He also believes that the banks of the country at large have not been doing their full duty by the industrial enterprises whose stocks were not listed on the exchanges. Gen. Coxey was in Pittsburg yesterday

on business in connection with the big steel casting plant he owns at Mt. Vernon, O. He employs about 200 men there and maintains an "open shop." He expresses his views on the present situation as follows: "The prime cause of the collapse is found in the fact that nearly 300,000 men engaged in the structural trades in New pears to be. York were on strike and therefore out of employment almost all the summer This cut off the demand for structural material and nearly everything else that went into the building in New York. This strike, with many others in the principal cities, destroyed the confidence of the people who had money to invest in almost any-

"I have just returned from a ten-day trip to Chicago, where I found a most bitter sentiment against labor organizations, and men with means will not invest a dol lar where they must come in contact with labor organizations. It seems to me that sentiment is being created and a movement started that will end in the destruction of the labor organizations of the country. This sentiment has been much stimulated by the stand President Roosevelt has taken in the government printing

office case. 'The banks of the country at large have also fearned a bitter lesson on what they call 'quick assets,' meaning securities that they thought were convertible in a few minutes' time on the Stock Exchange, In the past three or four years it has been almost impossible for legitimate enterprises, the stocks of which were not listed on ex- the hated Europeans. changes, to get a dollar out of the banks sider them 'quick assets.' These bankers | the United States were displeasing to Venare now brought down with a thud when commence to convert their 'quick asinto money and find them melting away like ice in the July sun. It looks now as if enterprises that have merit in them will be able to obtain means to carry them along as they deserve."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Comparison of the Fighting Strength of the Two Nations.

Washington Letter in Brooklyn Eagle. An examination of the paper strength of the armies of Japan and Russia shows that the former is outclassed by the military of eight soldiers for every one in the army of the Mikado. Both have comparatively large reserves, but here again the Russian outnumbers the Jap five or six to one. In naval strength the situation is different. Russia. has more vessels than Japan has, but the superior equipment and efficiency of the would enable the smaller country to whip

the bigger. Our naval officers say that the

According to the last information available at the War and Navy Departments. did, and as the orange growers of Cali- the Japanese army consists of something mob broke into the jail, took the prisoner fornia do. Cold, which overwhelmed the like 145,000 men, divided as follows: Officers, Florida growers in 1894 and which threat- 8,116; enlisted men, 135,533; horses, 18.890; guns, 456. The organization is as follows: Fifty-two regiments of infantry, seventeen regiments of cavalry, nineteen regiments of field and gix regiments of fortress artillery, together with the usual accompaniment of engineer corps and train battalion. The figures covering the Russian armed strength are impressive. The normal peace footing is as follows: Twenty-four thousand officers of infantry and 662,000 enlisted men, 5,000 officers of cavalry and 127,000 enlisted men. 6,000 officers of artillery and 160,-000 enlisted men. There is a corresponding complement of engineers, hospital corps, etc., making a total of 38,412 officers and 1.-078,000 enlisted men. In addition there are 275,000 men who go to make up a reserve. The annual appropriation for the support of this army is something like \$162,000,000. Authorities differ in giving the vessels of the Russian navy, both as to names and numbers in the various classes. This discrepancy is largely due to the troublesome habit of the Russian admiralty of changing the names of its ships every few months in order to confuse the naval attaches on duty at St. Petersburg in search for news regarding the Russian navy. However, ac-

cording to the best authority, Russia has

the following battleships: First class, eight

built and seven building; second class, ten

ing; cruisers of the first class, three built;

second class, ten built and three building:

Japan's vessels of these classes are: First

third class, four built and four building,

second class, four built; third class, eleven built and three building. This gives to Russia a total of thirty battleships and twenty-four cruisers built and building. against seven battleships and twenty-four as good as any other. Of course, there are | cruisrs for Japan. In addition, Russia has good and bad oranges in the island just as | nine gunboats, eleven torpedo boat destroyelsewhere, but I am sure it is a reasonable ers, sixteen torpedo boats and three transstatement that the average orange of Porto | ports, while Japan has sixteen gunboats, seventeen destroyers, forty-nine torpedo

boats and four transports. A significant thing is the fact that all of the Japanese men-of-war are now in Jacanese waters, in short striking distance of Manchuria. The Japanese fleet easily outclasses the fleet of Russian vessels gathered on the Asiatic station.

The high regard entertained in our mill-

tary service for the ability of the Japs as

fighters is due almost entirely to the re-ports brought back from China three years ago by the officers who participated in the march to the relief of Peking. Decidedly the most creditable work in that long and trying journey, as well as in the fighting that followed the arrival at the Chinese capital, was done by the little brown men from Japan. Our officers were full of talk on boxes of Porto Rico oranges from wild their return about the wonderful discipline and endurance exhibited by the Japs. The forced march to Peking was principally a test of staying capacity, and the Japanese outclassed all the other soldiers in the matter of condition and strength. They set the gait for the expedition, and their speed in getting over the ground knocked out man after man among the allied troops. The peculiar parade step employed by the Japs and their awkward way of swinging the free arm, caused every one to wonder how they could walk so fast without rest. They showed perfect discipline, and were probably better controlled than any of the other troops. There was practically no looting by them, and in this regard they were in striking contrast with the brutal Russians. In the fighting that took place when the Chinese wall was stormed and carried the Japs played a conspicuous part, exhibiting great skill in tactical maneuvers and in the handling of their firearms. Altogether they proved the great surprise of that ex-

> opinion that they would prove a troublesome opponent for any power, and many comparisons between their strength and Something of the quality of the Japanese navy was seen in the Chinese-Japanese war, but it has improved immeasurably since then. Japan has been building warships as fast as her means would permit for the past six or eight years. To-day her fleet is entirely homogeneous, well balanced and effective. In the opinion of our officers, Japan will whip Russia on the water, although interior in point of num-

pedition, and the American officers came back home filled with a profound respect

for the little fighters. It was the universal

THE NAVY AGITATED.

bers of ships.

Admiral Evans's Rebuke to a Court Martial Causes Discussion.

New York Evening Post. The navy continues to be agitated by the very severe rebuke administered by Rear Admiral Evans to a court-martial which tried an unworthy officer, Assistant Paymaster Nicholson, for scandalous conduct. While intoxicated at a ball in Chefoo. China, Paymaster Nicholson assaulted the German consul. 'The facts having been proved, the court let him off with a totally inadequate sentence-a reduction of five numbers in his grade and a loss of pay. "Fighting Bob" saw his duty very clearly and discharged it. He described the trial as a travesty of justice, and declared that Paymasters Biscoe and Venable and Lieutenant Williams had only a "small idea of the binding quality of the oath they took" on joining the court-martial. and that they had "proved their unworthiness hereafter to act as members of a court." "Not again," he said, "will they be placed in a position of passing judgment upon other persons or guarding and maintaining the honor of the service." It is undoubtedly true that for some years past navy courts-martial have been entirely too lenient in just this matter of drunkenness as has been pointed out by the reviewing authority in other cases, notably in the trial of an officer of the Mare Island navy But Paymaster Biscoe has protested against Rear Admiral Evans's language on the ground that it constitutes a violation of the navy regulations, which say that an officer can be reprimanded only after sentence of a court-martial. The Army and Navy Journal upholds this view, and thinks that the admiral's action should not be allowed to become a precedent. Accordingly it calls upon the President to improve the opportunity to define once for all the powers of a reviewing officer. The matter is now in the hands of Secretary Moody. In the best interests of the service it would be a pity if any regulation should stand in the way of so merited a rebuke as that administered by Rear Admiral Evans ap-

UNGRATEFUL VENEZUELA

Evidence of a Bitter Feeling Against

the United States.

Havana Post. That the Venezuelan hates the United States with a hatred not less deep than she bears for the European countries which recently used drastic measures to collect long-standing claims the strong attack made by the newspapers of Venezuela prove beyond a doubt. Such conduct, however, is not new in that country. Instead of showing a semblance of gratitude to the United States for saving them when three of the biggest nations of the earth were in the humor to thrash the life out of the republic the people of that country through their newspapers are now devoting as much time and space to attacks on the hated Yankee as they did a short while back to

This feeling probably reflects the feelings of President Castro. If these attacks on ezuela's chief executive he would not for a moment permit it, and no newspaper would dare be foolhardly enough to go against his wishes. Such unpardonable ingratitude almost makes the American wish the Monroe Doctrine did not exist long enough to let some nation with a grievance give Venezuela such a drubbing that her big friend would ever afterward be appreciated The hatred of the Venezuelan for the United States was first noted in 1896, when President Cleveland got them out of the boundary dispute with England, but the worst form of hatred seems to have been generated when the Americans stepped in in time to prevent England, Germany and Italy from trying to wipe Venezuela off the map. If Castro is the intelligent man he is reported to be he ought to be able to see the trend of the way his country is now traveling.

Incidents of Mob Rule.

Boston Herald. Two incidents of mob rule have recently occurred, both of which exhibit its cruel and dangerous character. One was in Montana, where a boy under twenty had killed a younger boy with circumstances of much heinousness. He was arrested. A mob attempted to get him to lynch him without a trial, but was temporarily foiled. He was promptly tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. But an appeal was taken to a higher court, which postponed for some months the time of execution, if it did not necessitate another trial. Then a out and hanged him on a telephone pole In Florida a base crime was committed. mob caught a man whom it chose to consider guilty and murdered him. It is ascertained now that the man was innocent had no share nor lot in the crime, except to be executed for it. The Atlanta Constitution, a strong anti-mob newspaper, calls upon the Florida authorities to arrest and punish in an exemplary manner the members of this mob who murdered an innocent man and murdered at the same time the law of the State.

Thought He Was Killed. New York Evening Post. A workman in a big building company's yards nearly died of fright a few days ago, The foreman heard a yell and much commotion among a lot of carpenters in the yard and rushed to the scene. He found one of the men on the ground with a twoinch bit apparently sticking through his side, white as a ghost and practically out of his mind. His fellow-workmen had sent for an ambulance and were about as badly frightened as he. The foreman took out his knife and slit the man's jumper and shirt down the back. The bit came away with the shirt, tightly rolled up in it and the man was absolutely unscratched. It built; third class, four built and one build- appears that he had been standing against an unfinished caisson in which two-inch holes were being bored. The bit was run by compressed air and when it came through the planking was very hot. It was